

New Advertisements.

House to Let.—Mr. Chabourn.
Common School Teachers—John Barclay,
Horse and Lot for Sale—Charles Bradford.
Lost—Hobben Willson.
Town Lot—E. Jackson.
Notice—D. J. George.
Notice—W. W. Bogart.
Sheriff—Salem—J. W. Jarvis.

Train Time—Newmarket.

Moving North.
Accommodation Train, 8.32 a.m.
Mail Train, 8.44 p.m.
Moving South.
Mail Train, 9.10 a.m.
Accommodation Train, 8.55 a.m.

Agents for "New Era."

Aurora, — Mr. JARED LLOYD.
Bellefleur, — Mr. SETH ARISTON.
Bellefleur, — Mr. J. S. SIMON.
Bellefleur, — Mr. J. P. PEARSON.
Bellefleur, — Mr. SAMUEL MACMILLAN.
Bellefleur, — Mr. C. STOKES.
Bellefleur, — Mr. J. TERRY.
Bellefleur, — Mr. J. McKEE.
Bellefleur, — Mr. Wm. GARD.
Bellefleur, — Mr. H. H. EVANS.
Bellefleur, — Mr. JAMES WILKINSON.
Bellefleur, — Mr. Wm. McKAY.
Bellefleur, — Mr. DA. FENIX.
Bellefleur, — Mr. HUNTER, R. H.
Bellefleur, — Mr. SMITH, R. H.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, July 27, 1880.

General Summary.

Bradford Council were obliged to adjourn last Monday evening for want of a quorum. The Reeve and Mr. George being the only two present. How is this?

The plan of appointments for the current year on the Newmarket and Aurora Circuit, is now ready for distribution and may be had of either of the stationed Ministers.

We beg, most respectfully, to acknowledge the receipt of a bag of flour, from the establishment of Mr. J. W. MANDEL. It is of excellent quality, and we can heartily recommend it to our customers.

R. H. SMITH, Esq., has our thanks for a basket of fruit and vegetables forwarded this office—the cauliflower was certainly superior to any we have seen in this section of country for the time of year; the carrots, too, from their size and quality give evidence of superior culture.

The next regular meeting of the Teachers' Association of the County of York takes place to-morrow (Saturday) at the Common School House, Aurora. As matters of public interest will be brought up for discussion, it is to be hoped the attendance will be large. The public generally will be welcomed on the occasion.

By reference to our foreign news department, it will be observed H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has arrived at Newfoundland. As previously announced, he will not reach Toronto before the 10th, or perhaps the middle of August next. He is receiving at Newfoundland with the greatest enthusiasm.

For a length of time past, the City Council of Toronto and Public Commissioners have been at variance. A public meeting of the citizens was held on Tuesday evening last when the Police Commissioners were sustained by an immense majority—the Globe says, 8 to 1. "The Police will now get their pay."

Division Courts will be held at the following places at the time below mentioned:—
Newmarket, — September 11.
Bellefleur, — do 11.
Bellefleur, — do 13.
Bellefleur, — do 14.
Bellefleur, — do 17.
Bellefleur, — do 18.

A public examination of the pupils attending the Newmarket Common School will take place at the School House, Prospect Street on Tuesday next. The junior classes will be examined in the forenoon and the more advanced pupils in the afternoon. We hope many parents and guardians can make it convenient to attend to witness—and likewise all who take an interest in the education of the young.

We report to learn that a young man in connection with the Newmarket Brass Band named A. MONTGOMERY, met with a serious accident at the trial of Fire Engines at Bradford last week. By some means his left arm was brought into a locked position with the break, and he received a heavy blow between the wrist and elbow—bruising the limb badly, but we understand, the bone was not broken. It was immediately dressed by a surgeon and the young man is now doing as well as could be expected.

In the office of Dr. Seymour of this place may be seen a curious species of the feline kind—a kitten with three heads. He is preserving it for the examination of the curious. Two of its heads are regularly formed, with the exception of ears where they join; the other face was situated on the back of the neck looking towards its tail. One of its hind legs is without muscle, otherwise the animal appears perfect. It possesses two spinal columns, and altogether exhibits a curious *luxus naturæ*.

TEA PARTY AT KINGSTOWN.—On Thursday of last week, a Tea-Party in connection with the U. M. School at Kingston, was held in the E. M. Church at that place. There were about 400 present on the occasion. After refreshments were served, speeches were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Ross, Dick and Omerod. During the afternoon the proceedings were enlivened by the performance of several choice pieces of music by an excellent choir. Altogether the party was a very pleasant one indeed, and will long be remembered by the S. S. Scholars—particularly those who recited dialogues on the occasion.

To our Patrons.

In consequence of heavy demands upon us in building a more extensive printing office, we have to request our friends, with as little delay as possible, to settle their accounts with this office. The amounts due by each are trifling; yet, in the aggregate exceeds hundreds of dollars and would very materially assist us in the present time by avoiding anything like a pecuniary depression.

The Trial of Fire Engines.

At Bradford, N. B.

According to promise we now proceed to give an account of the celebrated trial of two descriptions of machines—one manufactured by Cowing & Co., and the other by Mr. Marks of Toronto which took place at Bradford on Thursday, 16th week. The first intimation that the Newmarket Firemen had of a challenge in this matter, was an advertisement in the *Barrie* papers, setting forth on the day above mentioned there was to be a "Trial" between the Engines of Barrie, Bradford, and Newmarket. This manner of throwing down the gauntlet was peculiarly characteristic of their whole proceedings on the day of trial. The Barrie company, without consulting the "little villages," (as one of their local papers aptly styles them,) fix upon the day of trial before ascertaining whether it would be convenient for Newmarket Brigades to attend on the day named. Our Northern neighbors being proverbial for that clover commodity called "brag," no doubt they thought the manner in which the challenge was given the Companies belonging to the "little villages" would not accept—as no arrangements were entered into—setting forth in what the trial should consist—or who were to be the judges, &c. But, as we just observed, knowing the propensities of our northern friends to "brag," the little "villages," confident of the good qualities and powers of their respective machines, determined they would take part in the contest so as not to allow Barrie to say "they were afraid to meet them."

Newmarket Company, preceded by the Village Brass Band under the direction of Mr. Thos. Bishop, proceeded to Bradford in private conveyances, and were met at the Bridge by the Bradford Brigade; and after the usual salutations and greetings, proceeded up to the village. About noon the steamer *Morning* was despatched, with the Barrie Fire Men and about a 100 excursionists on board, and were met at the landing place by the Bradford and Newmarket Brigades. The Companies then formed in procession—each having a Band of music—and marched through the village and finally halted at a large "booth," erected by Mr. Bingham especially for the occasion—capable of seating between 200 and 300, where an excellent luncheon was served up in good style—reflecting great credit upon Mr. Bingham as a caterer. At the tables we observed the leading functionaries of Newmarket, Bradford and Barrie; but it was to be regretted no speeches were made. The Companies having satisfied themselves to the full, the Engineers tried to come to terms as to the manner and nature of the trial; and then it was that Newmarket learned for the first time what the challenges had in view. Newmarket Chief Engineer proposed they should try their respective engines for "throwing distance, height, and quantity." "No," says the Barrie men, "we only came to throw quantity." Strange, if this was their object, they did not communicate it at the time of forwarding the challenge. The real secret was here—Barrie Firemen had learned to a certainty that Newmarket could beat them in distance from 30 to 40 feet; and as their engine was some half-inch larger in the cylinder than either of the engines owned in the "little villages," they determined on avoiding the issue by a trumped up pretext.

Matters now assumed a pretty strong shape. Speeches were made to the "crowd," by Mr. Cooke, the gentleman who selected the Newmarket Engine, and also by Mr. Douglass, the engineer of Barrie. Finally the challenge was given to throw upon the three points above-mentioned—height, distance, and quantity, and accepted upon the part of Newmarket, provided the engine that could take two out of three be called "the prize engine." To this Barrie would not consent, and each contended for the relative merits of their respective machines—Barrie Engine being Mark's manufacture. Newmarket, nothing daunted by the lively exercise of "brag," largely indulged in by our Barrie neighbors, took their position at the tank first, and without exciting themselves to the fullest extent, so completely took the conceit out of their opponents, that all efforts to bring them to a contest proved futile—Newmarket engine, at this trial, cast about 200 feet.

After some little speculating, as before remarked, between Mr. Cooke and Mr. Douglass, the Barrie men went to another tank, and made two trials, at neither of which did they exceed 160 or 163 feet. On this fact becoming known, one of the Bradford Merchants presented the Newmarket Company with a "new broom," indicative of their having swept everything clean before them. We should state, too, that Mr. Marks, the manufacturer of the Barrie engine, was also present, and admitted to gentlemen of this place, that in height and distance, Cowing & Co.'s engine was superior—he thought, however, the Barrie engine could throw more in quantity; but it does not look reasonable to us that if both engines use the same size nozzle, and one can throw from 50 to 40 feet further than the other, that the engine throwing with the least force can discharge the greater quantity of water, and we make no doubt an early opportunity will be given Barrie to test this matter.

which they will find to their cost and mortification. We regret that in the hurry of going to press, the figures setting forth the distance thrown by the two Bradford engines got mixed up; but with regard to the others, they are strictly correct. It is said that on the third trial of the MARK'S engine, she threw 160 or 163 feet, and hence we allowed it to pass for correct, and so quoted the figures above. We sum up the whole by saying, we believe both engines to be very good, and a credit to their respective manufacturers; but the fact that the first stroke of the Cowing & Co.'s engine brings the water, which the MARK'S engine will not do, unless the boxes are previously soaked, induces us to believe the former is the best engine, particularly when its power and force is taken into consideration. The Newmarket Company meet to-night, when the above challenge will be discussed.

Magistrates Courts.

On Friday last, one of the hardest cases for female character we ever heard of, was brought before R. H. SMITH, Esq., J. P., charged with being disorderly in the public streets—using unbecomingly and immoral language, &c. Two or three witnesses having testified to the fact, the Justice imposed a fine and in case of non-payment, the prisoner was to be committed to jail for 21 days. She preferred imprisonment to paying the fine, although she appeared to have money. During the trial she behaved in a most ludicrous and obscene manner—throwing tobacco across the room breaking it in pieces, and perpetrating sundry other antics. The constables shortly after put the "wretched" on, and cooled down her ardor for adventure. Mr. Esch conveyed her to the Queen's boarding house, Toronto, via the Northern R. R., in the evening.

On Monday last, Mr. Morris was charged before the Reeve and R. H. Smith, Esq., with improper conduct towards Mrs. Barringer some days previous. After hearing the case, the Justices decided that Mr. Morris should pay \$5 fine for his fun. Newmarket is getting to be a "fast town," notwithstanding Barrie thinks we are only a "little village."

Rumor Contradicted.

For some time past a rumor has been in circulation to the effect that the Representative for North York voted against the measure introduced by Amos Wright, Esq., M. P. P., separating the City of Toronto from these Counties for Judicial purposes. Whether put forth by interested parties for the sake of endeavoring to make political capital or not we cannot tell; but we are in a position to give the statement a flat contradiction. On the 15th of May Mr. Wright moved to go into committee on this bill; Mr. Brown moved an amendment giving it a six months' delay—the amendment was carried by a vote of 31 to 25. On this vote Mr. Wilson voted against the amendment.

The Tobacco Crop.

The last issue of the N. Y. Tribune gives rather unfavorable account of the crops in Kentucky—particularly of Tobacco and Wheat. Oats and Corn are considered an average crop, however; which, with the annual crop of "black-tobacco" raised for the southern market, farmers will be able to make "both ends meet." We make the following extract from the Tribune:—"The tobacco crop of Kentucky is spoken of as less than an average one, for various reasons. There was loss of an area planted especially near the river, as the almost total failure of the wheat crop, and high price of corn in Spring, induced the farmers to plant more corn and less tobacco. The season, too, has been of such a nature as to ripen the plants a fortnight or three weeks earlier than usual, which is unfavorable to a great yield of cured tobacco since the stock is brought to the curing house in warm weather. The hay will not, in all probability, be more than half a crop, and Winter wheat is said to average less than five bushels to the acre."

Newmarket Council.

The above Council met on Monday evening last. All the members present except Dr. Hunter—the Reeve in the chair. The Clerk read the minutes of two preceding special meetings, which were confirmed. Dr. Hunter being absent the By-Laws of which he had given notice were not advanced, and the business of the council was confined to the passage of one resolution, appointing the Reeve to select a suitable place for a temporary "lock-up," and report next meeting. The Council then adjourned.

Correspondence.

Sharon Common School Pic-Nic.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir:—A short time since, I had the pleasure of attending a very interesting party, in connection with Sharon Common School, which, to say the least, was a decided success.

About half-past one, p.m., the pupils belonging to the school—90 in number—under the direction of their teacher, Mr. McPherson, marched in procession to the grove belonging to Mr. C. Haines, where they found their parents and friends, to the number of 150, waiting to receive them; and after partaking of the dainties which the ladies of Sharon know so well how to provide, as all can testify who attended their "feasts," and pic-nics, they betook themselves in right earnest to the sports of the day.

Amongst other amusements provided for the children, I might mention two swings, one of which was of the most magnificent dimensions, being suspended between two trees, about 50 feet from the ground. The parents and guests from adjoining sections were then waited upon by the older pupils, and after all were satisfied, there were taken up several baskets full of fragments.

Of that I was a child again! Like unto those I see! But I could not see there parents, As I then was born to be. As I then did fortune can smile, My father did provide; And mother blessed the little child, When I was born to be. I could not think children knew, I was not yet a day old, Or tell for what they were. To read their books and go to school, As all that they can do, And learn their letters by rote, And learn to play the fiddle. And yet, they do have time to play, As you can all afford; O! youthful life, most happy day, That is to be enjoyed. At home we do our basket fill, And wedges along to school; And to play with their little will, We learn to play the fiddle. It is to be enjoyed, When we have such fun as this; For them from school that stay away, Are foolish like to be. Now children come on boys to sing, Our mother's good old song; And children like a pleasant time, And learn to play the fiddle. And now our little sister and brother, And each one boasts his art; We're little children in the wood, Like little birds we start.

Mr. McKee was next introduced, and in a speech of considerable length, advocated in his usual happy style, to the superior advantages possessed by the youth of the present day in obtaining a good education, and urging the parents to spare no pains in securing to their children one of heaven's richest blessings—a sound Common School education.

Messrs. McPherson, J. Terry, and J. Reid then addressed the meeting; after which, both old and young abandoned themselves to merry-making, with a determination to make themselves as agreeable as possible; nor did any mind of retiring until the sun, sinking behind the western hills admonished them of the approach of night.

Trusting that you will favor us by inserting the above in your valuable paper.

I beg leave to remain, yours truly,

July 25th, 1880.

ANON.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Prince of Wales.

Great Enthusiasm.—Purchase of Steamers For Gibraltar.—Commercial Intelligence. ST. JOHN, NEWFOUNDLAND, July 20th, 4.30 p.m. Two large steamers are in sight coming in—undoubtedly the *Hero* and *Ariadne*, with the Prince of Wales.

The *Golden Fleete* from New York is also outside.

LATER. The *Hero* and *Ariadne* anchored at 7 o'clock this evening.

The Prince landed in the morning. The Royal salute was fired from the batteries. There were great crowds on the wharves and the display of bunting was very fine.

Arrival of the Canada.

ST. JOHN, N. F., July 23, via Sackville. July 23rd.—The steamer *Canada*, master, steamship *Canada* from Liverpool, on the 14th inst. arrived at St. John, N. F., at 10.15 a.m. The ship was met by a large number of friends, and the arrangements for the Prince's visit were completed.

A despatch from London says, the Neapolitan steamer *Corvette Delice*, 6 guns, has gone over to Gibraltar. Several steamers have been purchased for Gibraltar in Liverpool, and two had sailed. Liverpool Breadstuffs Market was quiet. Provisions dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on the 14th at 93½ and 93.

Arrival of the "Jura."

Formation of a French Rifle Association.—The Revolution in Sicily. NEW YORK, July 23. The steamer *Jura*, from Liverpool on the 10th, via Queenstown on the 11th, has arrived here. News mainly anticipated.

Patron's address of the 3rd state that Garibaldi had held a review of 9,000 volunteers, most of whom were very young.

An inspector of police had been murdered near Palermo. Garibaldi had issued a decree threatening with banishment and even death to who ever should rise against the former police, and stating that special commissions had been appointed to discover those functionaries who had oppressed the people.

The Neapolitan exiles in Tunis were nearly all returning to Naples.

The effective force of the Papal army is 19,000 men.

Two French and two English vessels of war are ordered to Bayona.

LATER. Napoleon is said to have authorized the formation of a National Rifle Association, like that of England, to be under the direction of General D'Almeida, the famous lion killer.

July 17th.—The confederates of the French men-of-war to Syria are ordered to abstain from all intervention, and confine themselves to the preservation of the French Consul, and offer refuge to all Christians.

It is asserted that the Ministry have obtained the King's consent to the removal of General Nieuwland, the head of the Count Camille de la Roche.

The official journal of Sicily publishes the proclamation of the King, framing a constitution for Naples, but prescribes it by a leading article, advising him to remember the policy of his predecessors, who also swore to govern constitutionally.

The Emperor Napoleon gave an audience on Sunday to Count De Varnay, special Ambassador from Garibaldi.

The British Parliament respecting Savoy and Nice and the interests of Switzerland, the last despatch, dated June 15th, by Lord John Russell, intimates the unwillingness of Her Majesty's Government to take part in a conference.

A despatch from Rome, of the 7th inst., says the Italian volunteers are leaving for Spoleto. A corps of 10,000 is to be concentrated before the fortress.

The Provincial Exhibition.

The Local Committee met at Hamilton on Saturday at 2 p.m. Sir A. N. MacNab, chairman; Colonel Thompson, President; Board of Agriculture; Colonel Denison, Treasurer; and H. C. Thompson, Esq., Secretary of the same. Isaac Buchanan, Esq., M. P. P., William Notman, Esq., M. P. P., Dandies; Joseph Rymal, Esq., M. P. P.; Barton; Dr. Hurlbut; J. T. Gilkinson, Esq.; and C. A. Badler, Esq., were present.

Mr. Notman, Chairman of Music and Decorations Committee, submitted the following report:—

The Sub-Committee on Music and Decorations left on the occasion of his excursion from Milwaukee on the 14th. He saw the sun go down behind the waters of the lake; and afterwards throwing out ballast he rose and the sun came up again behind the water, and he saw it go down the second time, the light being one of the finest witnessed.

to execute the following pieces of music namely: "The National Anthem," "Rule Britannia," "The Quick Step," "Waltz," "Song," "Polka," "Quickstep," "est of 'Quadrilles,'" and a "Melly," or "Operatic piece," and to be on the grounds during the continuance of the Exhibition.

The premium to be awarded for the best Band,.....\$1050

For the second best,.....\$1000

For the third best,.....\$ 750

And fourth best,.....\$ 500

The competition to be decided by three competent judges to be appointed by the above Sub-Committee. Bands intending to compete will communicate their intention to W. Gillespie, Esq., Hamilton, Secretary of the committee, at least a week before the Exhibition commences, and that he be authorized to give notice in the public papers."

W. NOTMAN, Chairman.

Hamilton, July 21st, 1880.

Mr. ADAM HANCOCK reported from Passengers and Freight Committee, that the preliminary arrangements were made for the conveyance of passengers and freight.

A lengthy discussion arose with regard to the disposal of the Government grant.

It was moved by Isaac Buchanan, Esq., M. P. P., seconded by Colonel Gourlay, Esq., for the grant of \$10,000 by the Government for the Exhibition of 1880, say, in the opinion of the Committee, entirely for extra expenses in consequence of the presence of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, and should not alter the claims of the Local Committee for the ordinary allowance in ordinary years toward the necessary annual expenditure, out of the income collected by the Board of Agriculture.

Moved by Ald. James Walker, seconded by Thos. Stock, Esq.

That the sum of six thousand dollars be appropriated for the Local Committee for the construction of the necessary preparations of the grounds and buildings for the Agricultural Show; and that the work be performed by the Palace Committee to the satisfaction of the Local Committee.

The above was allowed to stand as a notice of motion for the next meeting.

The Reports of the Music and Decoration and Public Entertainment Committees, were adopted and recommended to the Board of Agriculture.

The meeting separated a little before six o'clock.

The Prince of Wales' Reception.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. John, Nfld., dated 22nd, gives us the following intelligence in reference to the reception of the Prince of Wales in that place:—

The preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales are nearly completed. There is much excitement among all classes, in view of the contemplated event. The programme of demonstration on the arrival of the Prince is as follows: On the first day, the Governor, Bishops, Judges, &c., meet the Royal party on Queen's Wharf, and the different societies headed by the Masonic body form an escort to the government house.

In the evening there will be a display of fireworks, and the public buildings will be illuminated. On the second day, the Prince holds a levee, and receives an address.

There will be a regatta on Lake Quivira, and probably the Prince will drive round the lake. In the evening, there will be a grand ball, which the prince will attend. On the third day he embarks, and the arrangements are the same as at his landing.

The weather is beautiful, clear and cool. The force of parliament is handsomely decorated. Much enthusiasm prevails.

Departure of the Prince of Wales from England.

The following is the reply of His Royal Highness to the address of the corporation of Devonport:—

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen—I thank you warmly for this address. You may well look back with pride that so many colonists have embarked on this great mission from your shore. It shall not be my fault if I fail to convey to our brethren across the Atlantic the feelings entertained by the Queen and the people of England for the descendants of those men, and for the countries which they have loved.

I go to the great possessions of the Queen in North America with a lively anticipation of the pleasure which the sight of a noble land, great works of nature and of human skill, and a generous and active people, most productive, and I will endeavor to bring home with me, such information as may in the future be of use to me in all my associations with my countrymen. Again I thank you for your good wishes for my safe voyage and happy return.

Official Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, QUEBEC, 21st July, 1880.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Michael Lawlor, Esq., M.D., Associate Coroner, City of Toronto.

Lorenzo Closson, Esq., M.D., Associate Coroner, United Counties of York and Peel.

Daniel Coon, Esq., M.D., Associate Coroner, County of Perth.

Robert Mortimore Wilkinson, of Kingston, Esq., Barrister at Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

John Wesley Kerr, Esq., of Cobourg, Attorney at Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

George Secord, Esq., of Gainsborough, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

Christopher Zeeger, Esq., of Peterborough, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

William Cannon, Esq., of Westmouth, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant licenses to Edward Dean Norton, Esq., of Bradford, M.D., Edward Playter, Esq., of Prescott, M.D., Donald Gillespie, Esq., of Brock, M.D., William Clark, Esq., of Toronto, DeWitt H. Martyn, Esq., of Brockville, M.D., and Daniel W. Carroll, Esq., of Ingersoll, M.D., to enable them to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General has further been pleased to grant licenses to George Logan, Esq., of Bowmanville, and Eady Stevenson, Esq., of Belleville, under the provisions of the 31st Cap. of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intituled: "An Act respecting Homoeopathy," to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery as understood and practiced by Homoeopaths.

Prof. Steiner, the astronomer, witnessed two sunsets on the occasion of his excursion from Milwaukee on the 14th. He saw the sun go down behind the waters of the lake; and afterwards throwing out ballast he rose and the sun came up again behind the water, and he saw it go down the second time, the light being one of the finest witnessed.

Utah and the Mormons.

A pleasant hour with Captain Walter M. Gibson, just returned from a winter's sojourn with the Latter-Day Saints at Salt Lake, has supplied us with some additional items of interest respecting that singular people and their fortunes.

The old-timers story of the Mormons wishing or consenting to sell out their landed possessions in Utah, is a baseless fabrication. They like that country better and better; they are vanquishing the difficulties and impediments incidental to pioneer adventure, and are fast surrounding themselves (at least the magnate are) with the comforts of civilized life. Of cattle and grain they have good stores. Sheep are multiplying among them; Woolen Factories are beginning to turn out fabrics; excellent Porcelain Clay has been discovered among them, and emigrants from the English Potteries will be converting it into elegant and serviceable wares.

Of iron ore, they have abundance, and most of the ruder manufactures are already naturalized among them. Fuel has been their chief desideratum—mineable Wood (Cotton or Quaking Asp) being usually \$15, and often \$20 per cord in Salt Lake City, and abundant hardly anywhere. But mineral coal has lately been discovered in Salt Lake Valley, which, though poor in quality, gives promise of better; and a choice article is being made on the Weber, hardly thirty miles from the Salt Lake metropolis. There are interesting mountains (the Wahatch), but they can be passed by means of canons, and a tram-road from the Weber Mines to the City will reduce the price of Coal in the latter to \$5 per ton at most. And then let New York look to it that it be not outstripped in the race for American pre-eminence!

Timber is fearfully scarce in Utah. In all its vast area, there is not a stick growing (unless recently planted) that would furnish forth an axe-handle, much less an axle-tree. The death must be overcome by irrigation and planting. Trees are nowhere more thrifty than in the irrigated streets of Salt Lake City, and though these are mainly the worthless bitter cottonwood, there is no reason to doubt that oak, pine or hickory would flourish just as well. A great nursery and plantation of choice timber is greatly needed in Salt Lake Valley, and would afford a magnificent return. Meantime, the lucky inroad of the Federal Army has obviated any present sense of need. Great provision wagons whose axles had borne the jerks and strains of twelve hundred miles of travel over unmade roads and unbridged gullies, bearing loads of two or three tons, have been sold in profusion at \$20 each, and mainly brought in by the shrewd brother Brigham, who has recently sold lots of them back to easy Uncle Sam for \$150 each, to be used in moving the army to Texas and Arizona. That's how the money goes.

The grapes flourish rarely in Utah. The Saints believe that their long, dry, bright summer causes it to yield a wine of peculiar aroma and flavor. Its cultivation is being rapidly extended. The apple and pear also do well; though the prospect for fruit this season has been obscured by untimely frost.

Some new valleys have been recently opened to settlement—mainly north and east of the Salt Lake—that are greatly liked. They are of course higher than the Lake Valley, and have a sharper climate; but they have also more wood, more water, better grass, and other allurments. They are rapidly filling with settlers.

The great project of damming the Jordan a few miles below its head in Lake Utah, and thus irrigating the greater portion of Salt Lake Valley, is yet in embryo. At present, not a tenth part of that Valley is cultivated for want of water. The proposed dam, with consequent irrigating canals, would render that Valley one of the most productive of its size on earth, beside affording water-power for a great manufacturing village. With a few such dams, Utah might easily support a population of twenty millions. Her grand valleys need but water to render them of unequalled fertility.

The rumor of a proposed sale (or tender of sale) of their present possessions to the Federal Government, had probably just this foundation: There are many converts to the faith of the Saints now living in India, China, Australia, and the other countries washed by the Pacific and Indian Oceans. These it is not convenient to gather to the Land of Promise, yet they expect and desire that a place of refuge shall be found or made for them. This will probably be located on New-Guinea or some other isle of the South Seas. We presume Capt. Gibson—whose long residence and adventures in the Indian Ocean are well known—has been conferring with the Apostles with reference to such location; but this may or may not be. We believe he expects to return to the Mormon Zion next Fall.

THE MORMONS AND THE PRINCE.—In the concluding portion of the address delivered by the Grand Master at the Masonic Convention at Ottawa on Wednesday last, in referring to the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales, the Grand Master felt assured that the Masonic fraternity of Canada will desire to testify by their affection to the royal family of England by every proper and constitutional means.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has special claims upon our sympathetic affection and regard, on account of his Masonic connections. His illustrious grandfather the late Duke of Kent, was a Grand Master of our ancient and venerable order, and one of the most interesting episodes in the history of Masonry in

